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450 Bengalis allowed to leave

ISLAMABAD, JUNE 28: THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN HAS DECIDED TO PERMIT 450 STRANDED BENGALI SEAMEN AND SOME FAMILIES AND STUDENTS TO LEAVE PAKISTAN ON A "PRIORITY BASIS", A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

He said this initiative represented another contribution in Pakistan's part to pave the way for the expeditious implementation of the existing understanding on the repatriation of a limited number of stranded and detained civilians as a first step towards the resolution of the tragic humanitarian problems pending for the last 18 months.

Most of these Bengalis are skilled and educated persons and it belies Bangladesh's propaganda that Pakistan had only been sending destitutes.

The spokesman said Pakistan Government had earlier been allowing individual Bengalis on compassionate grounds to leave Pakistan even in the absence of reciprocity from the other side. Pakistan, on its part, had been ready to implement the limited repatriation. Government had promptly approved lists of Bengalis prepared at its request by the International Committee of the Red Cross and even deposited exit permits with the ICRC for 12,124 Bengalis so that the movement could start quickly once modalities for repatriation had been settled.

He said the Government of Pakistan had since received lists of 1,288 Pakistani women and children held in POW camps in India who were to be included in the limited repatriation.

The Government of Pakistan, he said, was awaiting lists of Pakistanis who were to return to their homes by ships that carry 15,000 Bengalis from Karachi to Chittagong.

ICRC list

It is understood that a list of about 10,000 Pakistanis in Bangladesh was prepared by the ICRC and sent to Pakistan but the Dacca authorities had since declared it invalid, stating that they would prepare the list. Pakistan has started processing the list sent by the ICRC and officials here hoped that the Bangladesh Government would not completely disregard the list.

It may be recalled that the understanding on the repatriation of a limited number of stranded and detained persons comprises (a) Pakistani women and children in India, except those who do not wish to be separate from heads of families held as POWs, (b) 15,000 Bengalis who wish to leave Pakistan and (c) a comparable number of Pakistanis who wish to return to their homes from Bangladesh.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan is continuing efforts in his capacity as the executing agent on behalf of the U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, for arranging modalities of implementation of the partial repatriation which were in principle agreed to by the Governments concerned.

Officials here hoped that these efforts would bear fruit. "On our part, we are extending full cooperation to the "UNHCR" they added. Pakistan has already requested the UNHCR to make transport arrangements for the 450 Bengalis whom the Government has permitted to leave. —APP.

Peking confirms blast

PEKING, June 28: China successfully conducted a hydrogen bomb test over her western region at noon yesterday it was announced here today according to Hsinhua

"The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by China is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the super-Powers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons," the announcement said. It added: "The Chinese Government declares once again that at no time and under no circumstances, will it be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Canada to send railway track to Bangladesh

OTTAWA (CP) – A Canadian International Development Agency official said here yesterday that Canada has agreed to supply Bangladesh with $11 million worth of railway track

In addition to the tracking, the two countries are working out a contract that will enable four or five Bengalis to come to Canada for training in railway management.

Yesterday in Dacca, Communications Minister Mansur Ali announced an $11-million program to repair his country's damaged rail system

99 Bangladesh villages wiped out

DACCA, June 28: Thousands of naked or tattered men, women and children were streaming towards town in search of food and shelter today after advancing flood waters wiped out 99 northern Bangladesh villages.

The villages population of 20,000 were the latest of more than a million people who have been evacuated so far out of the path of the sweeping floods.

According to Government sources, more than two million people are now affected by the flooding, and relief officials said at least 50 people had died and 1,500,000 villagers were marooned.

The Government estimated that at least 10,000 square miles are under water in northern Bangladesh, including vast tracts of seasonal crops, and communications are cut in many places.

The waters continued to spread, and cattle losses were reported for the first time from the northern Bogra District. A smallpox epidemic was reported from Jamalpur, where flood waters have receded slightly.

Health officials said they were running short of vaccines for preventive use and said they were seeking Red Cross help in organising a massive preventive vaccination campaign. —Reuter.

Afghanistan king deposed in coup

NEW DELHI (UPI) — A military regime seized power in Afghanistan today and abolished the monarchy while King Mohammed Zahir Shah, 58, was vacationing in Europe. Diplomatic reports reaching New Delhi said hevy fighting broke out in the capital city of Kabul.

Radio Kabul, controlled by the new regime, proclaimed the Himalayan kingdom a republic and said all was peaceful. But diplomatic reports here told of fighting at the royal palace and of widespread arrests of officials and policemen loyal to the king.

Former prime minister Sardar Mohammed Daud, the king's brother-in-law, said in a broadcast on behalf of what he called "the military regime" that he and his colleagues acted to end the "pseudo-democracy" of Zahir Shah and establish a "genuine democracy."

Congress rift forces Gujerat C.M. to resign

NEW DELHI, June 23: Bitter fighting within the rank and file of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party in some states has claimed another victim, writes Reuter.

The Chief Minister of central Gujerat state, Mr. Ghanshyam, today handed his resignation to Mrs. Gandhi. This followed the passage of a vote of no-confidence in him earlier yesterday by 70 dissident members of the 138-strong party at a meeting in Ahmedabad.

He said he had offered to step down to avoid factionalism that had plagued the party in Gujerat and it was for Mrs. Gandhi to decide on his offer of resignation.

The Chief Minister of eastern Bihar state, Mr. Kedar Panden, resigned under similar circumstances on Sunday and the members of the ruling party had requested Mrs. Gandhi to choose a new leader, after having failed to elect one themselves.

The Gujerat dissident group alleged that Mr. Ghanshyam and his supporters were aligned with 'reactionary forces' and did not initiate any 'progressive policies.'

Similar in fighting has resulted in the introduction of direct rule from New Delhi in the two states of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, despite clear majorities of the ruling Congress Party in the respective legislatures. The two eastern states Manipur and Orissa also are under New Delhi's rule.

Reuter adds:

Mr. Ghanshyam was charged in a resolution by dissidents today of "a number of acts of omission and commission" that affected the stability of the party—a charge seen by observers as vague and reflecting the personal feuding within the Congress as in other states.

Mrs. Gandhi and her top party aides in the Congress Working Committee are expected to meet here tomorrow to discuss the situation, which is threatening to engulf more states.

Accord to impose peace in Middle East

BEIRUT, June 16: Unless the Arab and Israel resolve their six-year-old conflict the United States and the Soviet Union jointly will impose a settlement on the Middle East belligerents. The weekly magazine ('al-Diar') reported yesterday.

Quoting what it described as highly placed French diplomats, the magazine said an agreement in principle had been reached between U.S. President Richard Nixon and French President Georges Pompidou during their recent talks in Iceland to resolve the Middle East stalemate within six months

While bracing for another round of war with Israel, Cairo attaches considerable importance to the projected Nixon-Brezhnev talks in Washington, Egyptian sources in Beirut said.

As outlined by Nixon to Pompidou, the American Middle East peace plan envisages granting the Arabs and the Israelis six months to achieve a settlement—through direct or indirect talks.

In the event of Israel's likely opposition or reluctance Nixon suggested a four-Power guarantee of the borders of the Middle East States directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.—APA.

POWs ISSUE

Syrian Grand Mufti's concern

RAWALPINDI. The Grand Mufti of Syria, His Eminence Sheikh Ahmed Al-Kaftaro, has expressed his extreme concern about the continued illegal detention in India of the Pakistani POWs captured in East Pakistan nearly 18 months ago, says a hand-out.

In a recent prolonged meeting with the new Ambassador of Pakistan, Mian Mohammad Salim Ullah, His Eminence said that the right-thinking people all over the world, and world Muslims in particular, sympathised with the cause of Pakistan in demanding early and unconditional repatriation of Pakistani POWs from India to their homes.

He personally felt that India wishes to dominate Pakistan completely and wants to dictate its own terms for extracting political concession from Pakistan on the question of repatriation of POWs.

His Eminence also prayed for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of Pakistan and asked for his greetings and congratulations to be conveyed to President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on the various reforms undertaken by his Government in all walks of life in a short span of one and half years.

Warm welcome awaits Chi

ISLAMABAD, June 16: A warm and cordial welcome awaits the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chi Peng-fei who arrives here tomorrow afternoon to begin a three-day visit at the invitation of the Pakistan Government.

Atassi escapes from jail?

JERUSALEM, June 28: Syria's former President, Mr. Nureiddin Atassi, and two other influential political prisoners of the Syrian regime have escaped from a military jail, travellers reaching here said yesterday.

The travellers, Jordanians living under Israeli occupation, said the Syrians were conducting a large-scale manhunt for the escaped politicians.

Mr. Atassi was ousted by President Hafez al-Assad in a bloodless coup in November, 1970. The other escaped prisoners were former Chief of Staff Salah Jadid and former Premier Yusef Zayyin. The informants said there was no way of confirming the report in Israel.—APA.

RESIGNATION OF HAFEZ ACCEPTED

BEIRUT June 16: President Suleiman Franjieh today accepted the resignation of outgoing Premier Amin Hafez and his Government, the President's office announced.—UPI.

Pak citizenship for A.K. people in Britain

Mr. Mahmud Ali, Federal Minister of State for National Affairs, told newsmen at the Lahore Airport on Thursday that the Government had decided that the Azad Kashmir citizens holding Pakistani passports and residing in Britain would be treated Pakistani citizens for the purposes of their status in that country.

He said that the decision had been taken in view of the fact that Britain under a new legislation was treating persons holding Pakistani passports as 'aliens' after the withdrawal of Pakistan from the Commonwealth.

The Minister said that for the purposes of their residence in Britain the Azad Kashmir citizens would have dual nationality of Kashmiris and Pakistanis. In case they are allowed British citizenship, they will continue to enjoy the citizenship of Azad Kashmir and Pakistan simultaneously.

In reply to a question, the Minister said that the decision of the Pakistan Government would not reflect adversely on the future of Azad Kashmir citizens which was yet to be determined.

He said that the citizens of Azad Kashmir had been allowed Pakistani passports as an emergency measures to enable them to leave the country.

Mr. Mahmud Ali said that Pakistani nationals living in Britain would also have the facility of a dual citizenship in case they were allowed to have British citizenship.

He added that the Government proposed to extend the same facility to the Pakistani nationals residing in other countries.

POW QUESTION

Canada not to mediate unless requested

OTTAWA, June 21: Canada will not intervene in the dispute between India and Pakistan over prisoners of war unless both sides requested, Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp said here today after talks with visiting Indian Premier Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Sharp told Indian journalists accompanying Mrs. Gandhi that Canada will not institutionalise its trade with India despite the decision between the two countries to step up their trade.—AFP.

Guerilla leader killed in Iran

TEHERAN, June 16: Security police yesterday killed the ring leader of a left wing group that assassinated a U.S. Army Colonel earlier this month, police said today.

A police announcement said the security police at dawn surrounded the house of Rezai and killed him in a fire exchange.

Rezai was a 'Communist saboteur' and leader of the left-wing guerilla group two of whose members shot dead Lt.-Col. Lewis L. Hawkins, 42, on June 2, the announcement said. Hawkins was an adviser to the Iranian armed forces.

Police said Rezai also was the killer of Iranian Gen. Sabzri Taheri assassinated several months ago. UPI.

PALESTINIAN STATE

Jordan rejects Egypt's plan

AMMAN, June 16: Jordan rejects the Egyptian plan for the creation of a Palestinian State on the Israeli occupied west bank of the Jordan, official sources said today.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Hassan al-Zayyat last week proposed to the Egyptian Cabinet the setting up of such a State on the territories allotted to the Arabs in the 1947 U.N. plan for the partition of Palestine. The Egyptian delegation repeated the proposal at the recent U.N. debate on the Middle East.—AFP.

Permanent drought threat to 6 African States

WASHINGTON, June 16: The drought which has hit six African States risks becoming a permanent factor which could leave their inhabitants with "no future", a top American aid official warned here yesterday.

Mr. Ronald S. Brown, Administrator of the Agency for International Development's (AID) African Bureau, called for long-term American aid to avoid a repeat of the situation which has affected Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Meanwhile, President Sangault Lamizana of Upper Volta made a plea yesterday that more aid be sent to his drought-stricken areas because "the survival of our people is truly at stake."

He spoke at a meeting of the Council of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome.—AFP|APA.

MID.-EAST

Kenya for U.N. Council debate in Geneva

UNITED NATIONS, June 23: Kenya, one of the three African members of the Security Council, proposed yesterday that the resumed debate on the Middle East crisis next month be held in Geneva rather than in New York.

Informed sources said the move would almost certainly be supported by a number of non-aligned States, influenced by the allegedly unfavourable atmosphere for Middle East discussions in New York.

Arab delegates have repeatedly charted that the media in the United States are heavily pro-Israeli and that their side can ever receive a fair hearing here.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik, the Council President, announced at the close of yesterday's meeting of the Council on the entry of the two German States that he would hold private consultations with members late this afternoon at the request of Kenya Ambassador Joseph Odero Jowi.

Ambassador Malik did not specify the reason for the private talks but a U.N. spokesman said he was authorised by Mr. Odero Kowi to state that it was to consider resuming the session on the Middle East in Geneva.

The Kenya delegate told Reuter he was not proposing the changed venue because of any dissatisfaction with the political climate in New York but because it would be convenient for any member States who would have to be in Geneva in July for other important U.N. meetings.

The Economic and Social Council and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed both will be in session in the Swiss city during July.

When the Security Council adjourned debate on the Middle East situation last Thursday there was an unofficial understanding that members would aim for a July 16 resumption.—Reuter.

Situation still tense—Swaran

HELSINKI, June 16: Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh has said the situation in the Sub-Continent is still tense because only part of the Simla Agreement between Pakistan and India has been implemented.

He held Pakistan responsible for the slow progress of detente in the Sub-Continent. He was however, optimistic and expected that new talks would start with Pakistan in near future to solve the prisoners of war issue and the repatriation of the Bengalis living in Pakistan to Bangladesh and the Biharis living in Bangladesh to Pakistan.

Mr. Singh noted at a Press conference here today that the relations between India and China were not very good. The relations were developing positively until the war between Pakistan and India and they were at low level because of the aid given by China to Pakistan.

This year, he said, there had been however, slight improvement and it was only a question of time when good neighbourly relations were established between "these two Asian giants."—AFP.

U.N. force in Cyprus to stay

UNITED NATIONS, June 16: The U.N. Security Council decided today to maintain the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus for another six months, until next Dec. 15.

The decision was taken 14-0. China abstained in the vote.

In the resolution adopted at the opening of yesterday's meeting, the Council said it expected that by next December, sufficient progress towards a final solution would make possible "a withdrawal or substantial reduction" of the U.N. peace-keeping force.—UPI.

$1,200 million Consortium aid for India

PARIS, June 16: The 13-nation Aid-to-India Consortium has agreed to give about $1,200 million in aid this year.

The amount includes $70 million for non-project aid, including debt relief, and $500 million for project aid. Most members of the Consortium, which met here, indicated the contribution they had already made or would be able to make towards these aid goals.—Reuter.

India admits training Iraqi airmen

TEHERAN, June 23: Iraqi airmen are being trained in India and the Indian Government with a view to extending its influence in the Persian Gulf area, has offered to sell Goat planes to Oman, according to 'The Washington Post' correspondent here.

Commenting on the report, All India Radio, quoting an official spokesman, denied 'The Washington Post' report and said India was training airmen from different countries, including Iraq. It was wrong to suggest that the Iraqi airmen were being trained to fight against Iran. The spokesman also contradicted the report on offer of Gnats to Oman.

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THE LAST DAYS OF UNITED PAKISTAN

A PERSONAL ACCOUNT

G. W. Choudhury

A CABINET MEMBER & CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISOR TO PRESIDENTS AYUB KHAN & YAHYA KHAN, ALSO A VISITING PROFESSOR TO U.K. AND U.S.A.

Yahya between the generals and Mujib

The matter was thrashed out at a series of meetings of the 'inner cabinet' which was composed of Yahya; his principal staff officer, General Peerzada; the Chief of Staff, General Hamid, who began to entertain hopes of succeeding Yahya as the country's third military president; two military provincial governors and the two deputy (provincial) martial law administrators of East and West Pakistan. I myself was the only civilian present and I attended not as a cabinet minister but as a constitutional expert. Eventually, it was almost decided to accept the demand for a two-thirds majority on constitutional matters and to define the extent of provincial autonomy in the constitutional document or 'Legal Framework Order 1970' (popularly known as LFO). But Mujib made it clear through the Governor of East Pakistan, Admiral Ahsan, that to do so would mean the end of negotiations and the beginning of an armed confrontation.

Yahya was in a real dilemma. The generals seemed to prefer to have a confrontation before elections—*i.e.*, before Mujib could consolidate his position in East Pakistan. But Ahsan, the only member of the junta who understood the political realities in the East 'wing', assured the President that a united Pakistan would not survive a confrontation with Mujib. In an attempt to find a way out of the impasse, I proposed at a meeting of the inner cabinet in January 1970 that instead of trying to define the extent of provincial autonomy, the LFO should define the minimum requirements that were essential for the existence of *one* Pakistan. This proposal surprised Yahya and angered the hawks among the generals. But it was strongly supported by Ahsan, and I was allowed to elaborate it. Surprisingly, and to the great relief of Yahya, Ahsan and myself, it was eventually accepted by the generals. But although the crisis seemed to be over, subsequent events showed that it had only been postponed for a year.

The LFO, which was at last published on March 31, 1970, contained five points or principles which were regarded as the minimum requirements for a united Pakistan. (1) Pakistan must be based on Islamic ideology—Mujib was neutral on this issue. (2) The country must have a democratic constitution providing for free and fair elections—no one could object to that. (3) Pakistan's territorial integrity must be upheld in the constitution—Mujib could not object to this because, whatever his ultimate goal, he could not openly challenge the 'oneness' of the country. (4) The disparity between the 'wings', particularly in economic development, must be eliminated by statutory provisions to be guaranteed in the constitution—again, Mujib could have no objection. (5) The distribution of power must be made in such a way that the provinces enjoyed the maximum degree of autonomy consistent with giving the central government sufficient power to discharge its federal responsibilities, including the maintenance of the country's territorial integrity. No doubt the intention was to set up a conventional federal system. But since the wording of this stipulation was deliberately vague, it was capable of more than one interpretation; it allowed Mujib to base his election campaign on his Six Points while those who wanted a united, federal Pakistan could still hope that they had got it.[a]

The LFO was criticised, particularly in East Pakistan, as a retreat from the plan put forward by Yahya in November 1969. In a sense it was true. But those who knew the inside story of how the document had been drawn up realised that some compromise was essential and were not dissatisfied with the outcome. Mujib, who learned what had gone on from Ahsan, accepted the outcome, and when the Awami League council demanded that he should boycott the elections because of the 'new restrictions' in the LFO, he refused to agree. He was reported to have told his 'inner cabinet' that his sole aim was to win the elections by capturing 99 per cent. of the Bengali seats. Who could then—he was said to have argued—ignore his plan for Bangladesh? He was also reported to have predicted support from 'outside sources'.[7]

The elections were originally fixed for October 1970. But after disastrous floods in East Pakistan in August they were postponed for two months. In November East Bengal was devastated by a cyclone and there were demands for a further postponement of the elections. Mujib, however, threatened to revolt if the elections were delayed any longer, and Yahya agreed that they should go ahead. This decision finally destroyed Mujib's doubts about Yahya's sincerity and made the relationship between them even more cordial; in November 1970 they had three secret meetings and Yahya cheerfully told me that the new Pakistani constitution would combine Mujib's Six Points and the five principles laid down in the LFO. He had just completed his triangular tour of Moscow (June), Washington (October) and Peking (November), and it was widely believed that he had already reached an understanding with Mujib that he should continue as President while Mujib became Prime Minister.

Meanwhile in West Pakistan, where right-wing parties had always been strong, Bhutto was winning more and more support. The main theme of his election campaign was a 'thousand years' war with India to restore the national honour which Ayub was alleged to have sacrificed at the Tashkent conference in 1966 under pressure from the Soviet Union. More significant and ominous were Bhutto's growing links with the generals. They turned to him to protect the so-called 'national interests' because they realised that they had been deprived of their confrontation with Mujib. Far from rejecting the LFO, he now seemed to have a better understanding than ever with Yahya on constitutional issues. Moreover, it was clear that Mujib was going to win at the poll and that his victory would be all the greater because the highly emotional Bengalis were furiously angry with the central government for its alleged failure to deal adequately with the cyclone disaster.

The elections held on December 7, 1970, were by any standard completely free and fair. As expected, Mujib had a landslide victory in East Pakistan, gaining an absolute majority in the national [illegible] by capturing 167 out of the 169 seats allotted to the East 'wing'. He [illegible] a similar success in the provincial assembly at [illegible]. What was surprising about the election results was the [illegible] defeat of the [illegible] wing and orthodox parties in the West 'wing' and the [illegible] of [illegible] Punjabi, Bhutto [illegible] the leader [illegible] of the Punjab.

Bhutto's success boded ill for the future of a united Pakistan. There was no love lost between him and Mujib; [illegible] they shared a mutual distrust and dislike [illegible] hatred. More important, neither possessed any broad perspective or vision. Unlike [illegible] Congress leaders as Gandhi and Nehru or Muslim League leaders like Jinnah, neither Mujib nor Bhutto possessed any of the qualities of a leader whose aim is to achieve his objectives at a [illegible] cost in terms of human suffering and loss to society. In a sense both were products of Ayub Khan's authoritarian regime: both flourished on negative appeals to the illiterate voters of Pakistan—one by whipping up regional feeling against Punjabi domination and the other by whipping up militant national feeling against India. Neither had any constructive or positive approach. The third party in the political equation, the army, unlike the British authorities in 1946-47, also seems to have been insincere, bent on retaining the absolute power which it had enjoyed for the past eleven years. Only Yahya, Ahsan and a few other generals, particularly among the younger group in the Pakistan army, really seemed to want a genuine political settlement. But their hand was weakened after the election when the country began to drift inexorably towards a confrontation.

TO BE COTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE.

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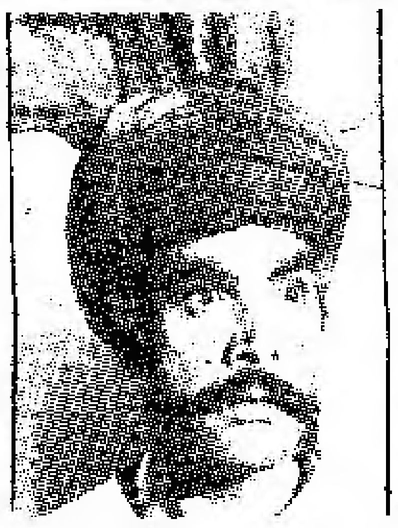

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صدر کا انتخاب ۱۴ اگست کو اور وزیر اعظم کا انتخاب ۱۰ اگست سے قبل ہوگا

اکثریتی پارٹیوں ہی کو حکومت کا حق حاصل ہے

قیوم خان مستعفی نہیں ہوئے پیپلز پارٹی اور قیوم لیگ باہمی اشتراک سے کام کر رہی ہیں: حفیظ پیرزادہ

پشاور ۔ (اے پی پی) وفاقی وزیر قانون مسٹر عبدالحفیظ پیرزادہ نے ... اخباری نمائندوں کو بتایا کہ ... حزب اختلاف کے ساتھ ... مذاکرات ...

بھٹو کے ڈھاکہ سے قبل بات چیت کی کوئی دعوت قبول نہیں کی جائیگی

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لاہور ۔ (اے پی پی) ... پروفیسر عبدالغفور ... بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کرنے کی قرارداد ... کی مخالفت کرے گی ...

پروفیسر عبدالغفور نے نام نہاد بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کرنے کے بارے میں کہا کہ اس بات کا قوی امکان ہے کہ یہ قرارداد ... قومی اسمبلی میں پیش کی جائے ...

پروفیسر عبدالغفور نے کہا کہ جنگی قیدیوں کی واپسی اور نام نہاد بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کرنے کے مسئلے کا ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے ...

جنگ کی صورت میں روس بھارت کا مکمل ساتھ دے گا: گرومیکو

نئی دہلی ۔ ... سوویت وزیر خارجہ مسٹر گرومیکو نے ... بھارت ...

برطانوی دارالعوام نے تارکین وطن کا قانون منظور کر لیا:

حزب اختلاف کی ترمیم مسترد کر دی گئی

برطانیہ میں غیرقانونی طور پر داخل ہونے والے تمام غیرملکیوں کو نکال دیا جائے گا

حکومت کی طرف سے انفرادی معاملات کا فیصلہ کرتے وقت ہمدردانہ رویہ اختیار کرنے کی یقین دہانی

لندن ۔ ... برطانوی دارالعوام میں ... تارکین وطن ... حزب اختلاف ...

ہم قائداعظم کے مخالفوں اور پختونستان کے حامیوں سے تعاون نہیں کر سکتے: زاہد سرفراز

پیپلز پارٹی اور نیپ میں کئی مشترک قدریں موجود ہیں

فیصل آباد ... مسلم لیگ کے سربراہ میاں زاہد سرفراز نے نیپ اور پیپلز پارٹی کی قیادت پر تنقید ...

مجیب حکومت کے لئے امریکی امداد

ڈھاکہ ...

ہمایوں بیگ کو صومالیہ میں سفیر بنا دیا گیا

اسلام آباد ۔ (اے پی پی) حکومت پاکستان نے ...

تمام منی بسوں کے موجودہ روٹ پرمٹ منسوخ کر دیئے گئے

منی بسوں کو سٹیج کیرج قرار دے دیا گیا

لاہور ۔ (اے پی پی) حکومت پنجاب نے ...

پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی کے جنرل سیکرٹری

جے اے رحیم کے بنگلے پر نامعلوم افراد کی فائرنگ

اس واقعہ کی تمام ارکان اسمبلی کو مذمت کرنی چاہیئے: سردار شوکت حیات

وزیر صدارتی امور کا بیان اخبارات میں شائع نہیں ہوا: قصوری

اسلام آباد ۔ (اے پی پی) حزب اختلاف کے ترجمان سردار شوکت حیات خان نے ... قومی اسمبلی ... پیپلز پارٹی کے سیکرٹری جنرل اور وزیر صدارتی امور مسٹر جے اے رحیم کے بنگلے پر نامعلوم افراد نے فائرنگ کی ...

بھارت کا مجوزہ بنگلہ دیش کے دورے پر

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صدائے پاکستان

"صحافت ایک بہت بڑی قوت ہے جو فائدہ بھی پہنچا سکتی ہے اور نقصان بھی،
اگر یہ ٹھیک نہج پر ہو تو ایک عالم کی رہنمائی بھی کر سکتی ہے"

سچی باتیں

قرآن مجید نے انسان کو راہ خدا میں خرچ کرنے کی تاکید بارہا کی ہو اور کہیں کہیں فرط ایجاز سے یہ تاکید اعجاز ہو کر رہ گئی ہو۔ پارہ ۲۷ سورۃ الحدید کے پہلے ہی رکوع میں ارشاد ہو۔

امنوا باللہ ورسولہ وانفقوا مما جعلکم مستخلفین فیہ فالذین آمنوا منکم وانفقوا لہم اجر کبیر (آیت ۷)	ایمان لاؤ (لوگو) اللہ اور اس کے رسول پر اور خرچ کرو اس (مال) میں سے جس میں اس نے تم کو جانشین بنایا ہو۔ سو جو لوگ تم میں سے ایمان لے آئیں اور خرچ کریں انہیں بڑا اجر ملے گا۔

آیت کی جان لفظ "مستخلفین" ہے۔ یعنی وہ مال جو آج تمہاری ملکیت میں ہو۔ اور کل تمہارے باپ کی اور پرسوں تمہارے دادا کی ملک میں تھا، وہ اب پھر تم سے نکل کر تمہارے لڑکے کا ہو جائے گا اور پھر تمہارے پوتے کا۔ جس جائداد کو تم اپنی سمجھ رہے ہو کل تک کسی اور کی تھی اور کل پھر کسی اور کی ہو جائے گی — یہ شرح بھی صحیح ہو اور بہتوں کی اختیار کی ہوئی ہے۔

لیکن بعض نے اس سے بھی زیادہ ژرف نگاہی کا ثبوت دیا ہو انھوں نے جانشین کا تعلق افراد بشری کے درمیان اور اس نسل کا اس نسل کے ساتھ نہیں بلکہ اللہ اور اس کے سارے بندوں کے درمیان سمجھا ہو۔ اصل مالک تو اللہ ہی ہو۔ وہی اللہ جب چاہتا ہو وقتی طور پر اس کا مالک کسی کو کر دیتا ہو۔ آج ہم کو، کل کسی اور کو اور پرسوں کسی اور کو۔ بندے تو محض اس کے نائب اور نمائندے، ایجنٹ اور کارندے ہیں، زیادہ سے زیادہ امین۔ صاحب کشاف نے یہی پہلو اختیار کیا ہو اور مدارک و بیضاوی نے اس کی تقلید کی ہو قرطبی بھی اس طرف گئے ہیں — اور رازی نے بھی ایک مفہوم یہی لیا ہو۔ وکیل، نائب اور خلیفہ یہ سب لفظ عربی میں استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔ اور حال کے ایک شارح حدیث و شارح قرآن مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی نے حاشیہ ترجمۂ شیخ الہند پر صاف لفظ "امین" اور "خزانچی" کہہ دیئے ہیں۔ اور انگریزی مترجموں میں پکتھال نے لفظ ٹرسٹی (TRUSTEE) لکھا ہو — اس حد تک کوئی بڑے سے بڑے سوشلسٹ جا سکا ہو۔ اور آج دنیا اگر اس کو مان لے تو دنیا کے کتنے الجھے ہوئے معاشیاتی اور سیاسی مسئلے آج پانی ہو کر رہ جائیں۔

ہمارے سفارتخانوں کی بے حسی

[illegible]

بھارت کا سیکولرازم

[illegible]

نور بصیرت

ناامیدی کفر ہے

[illegible]

اقبال

[illegible]

قائد اعظم

[illegible]

شمالی امریکہ میں اردو کا سب سے پہلا اخبار

پندرہ روزہ
صدائے پاکستان
ٹورنٹو کینیڈا

اَلَآ اِنَّ اَوْلِیَآءَ اللّٰہِ لَاخَوْفٌ عَلَیْهِمْ وَلَاهُمْ یَحْزَنُوْنَ ۔
سن لو کہ جو اللہ کے دوست ہیں ان کو نہ خوف اور نہ غم ہوگا (القرآن)

جلد ۲ — ۱۵ر جولائی ۱۹۷۳ء ۱۵ر جمادی الثانی ۱۳۹۳ھ — شمارہ ۹

بھٹو اور اپوزیشن لیڈروں میں تمام متنازعہ مسائل پر سمجھوتہ ہوگیا

حکومت ہنگامی حالت ختم کرنے اور تمام سیاسی نظربندوں کو رہا کرنے پر آمادہ ہوگئی

صدر بھٹو نے سرحد اور بلوچستان میں جمہوری حکومتوں کی بحالی کا بھی یقین دلادیا: ہمارے تمام مطالبات اصولی طور پر تسلیم کر لیے گئے ہیں: مفتی محمود

تمام شہری آزادیاں بھی بحال کردی جائیں گی

معاہدہ کی تفصیلات طے کرنے کے لیے حکومت اور اپوزیشن میں مزید مذاکرات ہوں گے

پشاور (پ پ) صوبہ سرحد کے سابق وزیراعلیٰ اور جمعیت علمائے اسلام کے سیکرٹری جنرل مفتی محمود نے انکشاف کیا ہے ...

عراق میں بھارت کی فوجی سرگرمیاں ایران کے لیے سخت خطرہ کا باعث ہیں: شاہ ایران

خفیہ معاہدہ کے تحت بھارتی فوج عراقیوں کو تربیت دے رہی ہے

بھارت اور بنگلہ دیش کی تجارت

بنگلہ دیش میں دسمبر ۱۹۷۱ء کے بعد سے ۶۳۹۷ افراد قتل کیے جا چکے ہیں

کشمیری عوام مسئلہ کشمیر کو زندہ رکھیں گے

عوام اندرا گاندھی کے خلاف علم بغاوت بلند کردیں: شیخ عبداللہ

اپوزیشن کے ڈپٹی لیڈر پیپلز پارٹی میں شامل ہوگئے

پاکستان پر بھارتی حملہ کی صورت میں ایرانی ہتھیار بھارت کے خلاف استعمال کیے جائیں گے: شاہ ایران

بھارتی فضائیہ عراقی چھاپہ ماروں کو خفیہ تربیت دے رہی ہے

بھارت نے عراق میں اپنی فوج کی موجودگی کا اعتراف کرلیا

دونوں ملکوں کا فوجی تعاون کسی تیسرے ملک کے خلاف نہیں: بھارتی ترجمان

ممتاز علوی کو چین میں سفیر بنا دیا گیا

علامہ علاؤالدین صدیقی علیل ہوگئے

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